A United Party.

Tammany is solid and most enthusiastic for Col. FELLOWS. His welcome night before last, at the headquarters of this venerable and loyal organization, was one of which any Democrat might be proud.

The County Democracy, to a man, are working for their honored and brilliant representative. No local canvass for years has so stirred the rank and file of the Democracy to energetic action. It is a fine and inspiring spectacle.

No line of faction, no conflict of interests divides Denocrats from Democrats in New York county this year. The party presents an unbroken front to the enemy and to their ailies on either wing, the Mugwumps and the mercenaries. Victory is in the air.

To-day and Monday are the last working days before election. Let every Democrat make the most of them, and do his level best for the county ticket, for the State ticket, and for the permanent success of the glorious old Democracy.

Solid For Fellows.

With a hearty wish for the success of every candidate on your excellent ticket, I am, yours GROVER CLEVELAND. Well, there is a good deal of sound Democracy in GROVER CLEVELAND after all!

The New Form of The Sun.

For about a month past THE MORNING Sun has been lasued in a form of six pages pasted together so as to make one united paper, and in this form we propose to continue its publication, except occasionally on days when there is comparatively little news. and four pages will be ample for everything; or on other days when there is a great superabundance of news and a sheet of eight pages becomes indispensable.

This is a novelty in newspapers made possible by the new style of presses which the Mesers. Hoz have but just begun to construct. We have had it in contemplation for a considerable period, and have had four of these wonderful and costly machines built for the purpose. They will print either four, six, eight, ten, or twelve pages as may be desired. They do their work beautifully, and fill with astonishment the spectator who watches their swift and complicated, yet accurate movements. We shall be very glad to show them in operation to our friends from the country or elsewhere, who may happen to be in the neighborhood of THE SUN office when they are working. In printing THE EVENING Sun, they can most conveniently be seen at work at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

While the public generally show that they are greatly pleased with the new form, and prove it by a steady increase in their purchases, some of our old friends, accustomed to THE SUN of four pages only, and attached to its high condensation and readable arrangement of the news, have written to say that they fear the six-page paper will not suit them quite so well. We appreciate the objection, but our friends should remember that this form of six pages is far more convenient both for readers and advertisers, far easier to handle, easier to find what you wish to find, than either a four-page sheet big enough to contain all the news, or an eightpage sheet such as those published our most important contemporaries. And as to the main question, our friends should also bear in mind that this country is now a great deal bigger than it was twenty years ago, con-taining more millions of inhabitants and a far greater variety of interests and objects we mean by this news of interest, such as all progressive people ought to be informed of.

The same remark applies also to the outside world. It is grander, more populous, more civilized, more industrious, more enterprising, more complicated; and the limited space in which it was practicable to record the events of mankind but a short time since can no longer suffice for the purpose. Thus, while THE SUN is enlarged so as to give room for this increase in the mass of intelligence to be reported, we shall still have occasion to apply the system of condensation, of careful and studious editing, and of due regard to the intrinsic interest and the dramatic essence of every event. We scarcely need to add that the scrupulous attention and the weariless endeavor to report the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, which have given to THE SUN hitherto its reputation for fidelity, veracity, and fairs, will be maintained in the future as in the past. More than this, there will be a constant use of brains in reporting and presenting the news in the most lumino picturesque, witty, interesting, amusing, and instructive manner. This is a quality which our habitual readers can appreciate, because they have been used to it; and they will still find it in our columns.

In politics THE SUN will remain an advocate of Democratic principles of the American stamp, and of whatever may seem destined to conduce to their develop and permanent control in the affairs of this republic, and of all its parts.

Finally, we cannot withhold an expression of gratitude and affection for the friends in all parts of the country, very many in number, and some of them, alas, passed beyond mortal vision, who have stood by us in the combats of politics and of journalism, and whose confidence and support have contributed to confer upon THE SUN the remarkable measure of prosperity, and we

trust also of usefulness, that it enjoys. Is a Crisis at Hand in France?

This has been a week of agitation for Paris as well as for New York, and the excitement is expected to culminate to-day in the debate on the report of the committee on the Car-FAREL scandal. The committee recommends a parliamentary investigation of the affair in all its branches, and insists that the conduct of the President's son-in-law shall be one subject of inquiry.

Unless the outcome of to-day's debate is the rejection of the committee's report, or exclusion from the inquiry of matters affecting M. Wilson, a Presidential crisis can hardly be averted. For no one doubts that M. Wilson, if his acts are investigated at all, will be severely censured by the Chamber of Deputies. His restitution of \$8,000, by way of conscience money, is a confession of his dishonest use of his father-in-law's franking privilege. But, if he be found guilty of ing his family connection with the Elysée, public opinion will demand the resignation of the chief magistrate through whose nce or negligence the abuse occurred. Of this M. Guevy is himself so well aware

that he has declared his intention to uptire from office should the proposed investigation result unfavorably.

It is not, of course, to be supposed that M. GREYY will resign forthwith, seeing that the most untoward effect of to-day's voting will merely be a resolution that an inquiry must be made. The prosecution of the inquiry may take some time, and during the interval the unhappy inmates of the Elysée palace will have a reprieve. But it is hard to see how an immediate Ministerial crisis can be escaped should the report of the committee be adopted. It is true that M. ROUVIER has announced that the Government would not make a rejection of the report a Cabinet question. But on that point popular opinion will doubtless pronounce otherwise. For M. Rouvien went before the committee, and, after essaying to exonerate M. Wilson, urged them to report against an inquiry which he declared useless They repelled his advice by a majority of 10 to 1, and if there is anything like such a disproportion of votes in the Chamber, the Prime Minister can hardly avoid censure for his attempt to stifle all investigation of an outrageous scandal.

Who will succeed M. Rouvirn as President of the Council or M. GREVY in the office of President of the republic it is as yet difficult to guess, owing to the multiplicity of groups and sub-groups in the legislative body, and of the intricate way in which an immediate Ministerial crisis would be interlocked with the impending change of chief magistrates. There are four prominent candidates for the succession to M. Gnévy. Of these the Duc D'AUMALE could hardly count on more than 200 votes in the Chamber, even if he could depend on support from the Imperialists which is improbable. Gen. BOULANGER is not credited with more than 150. The remaining 200 (there are 559 in all) would be divided between M. DE FREYCINET and M. JULES FERBY. The election of President is therefore a matter of coalition and compromise, which is further complicated by the somewhat different distribution of party strength in the Senate. Strange to say, the chances of M. FERRY are accounted very good on account of the inclination of the reactionists to accept him as a make-shift. His quarrel with Gen. BOULANGER has given him a bond of union with the friends of the Duc D'AUMALE. On the other hand, a FREYCINET-BOULANGER combination is not impossible.

Chili Subdues Her Savage Foce.

A most noteworthy fact was reported in a very brief cablegram from Chili the other day. It informed us that Chili had at last completely subdued the Araucanian Indians, that a railroad is building through their country, and that the Government is pushing the development of this hitherto almost inaccessible province of Arauco.

It is not a little remarkable that these savages, whose northern frontier is only a day's journey by rail from Santiago, whose only weapon is a lance, and who never brought more than 5,000 men into the field at one time, have for centuries successfully opposed the Spanish arms. It has been a source of no little chagrin to the Chilians that an impassable barrier existed between their contral and their southern provinces, and that the cities of Conception with 20,000, and Valdivia with 5,000 inhabitants, only 150 miles apart, were able to carry on social and commercial relations with the sea as their only

highway. The triumph of the white race of which we have just been informed has been won only by inches. From north and south the white invaders have fortified the ground as they pushed forward and colonized it only behind their fortifications. The populace, huddling at first in towns, have been ready at all times to spring to arms and assist the garrisons. For years these settlements have often been thrown into the wildest excitement by reports that the Indians were advancing and were committing the direct outrages.

One of the strange features of this long and bitter struggle has been the fact that a few Catholic missionaries who have lived for years among these Indians have been held ply of news beyond the former quantity, and | by them in the highest esteem, and have received the kindest treatment. A few travellers, too, unarmed and unattended, have passed safely through their country, and have been fed, lodged, and honored by the very red men who were ready to contest to the death any advance of the Chillan forces or colonists. A number of white men, outlaws and adventurers, have sought refuge among the Araucanians, and their pernicious influence is believed to have prolonged the struggle. One of them, a French lawyer named DE TONNEINS, a few years ago acquired so much influence by his supposed gifts as a magician that he was able for some time to assume to be the King of the Araucanians, under the tile of ORELIE ANTOINE I. His savage subjects at length discerned his true character, and he was compelled to flee

for his life. When Mr. GALLENGA visited the northern edge of Arauco a few years ago he expressed the opinion that the Araucanians had become so far enfeebled by the long and fitful contest that they would soon succumb if the Chilians made a strong and determined effort to subdue or annihilate them. That end has been reached at last. The 70,000 or 80,000 natives have lost in the struggle for independence they have waged so long and so well. It is certain that in the long run the civilized will always overcome the savage races, but there are few of these memorable contests in which the weaker belligerents have so long withstood the inevitable as the stubborn and dauntless Araucanians.

A Great Deal to Do With It.

The editor of the Evening Post professes to be unable to see what the personal character of Mr. Nicoll's Boss and principal supporter, Judas Pulitzen, has to do with the qualifications of Mr. NICOLL for the office to which that young traitor aspires. In other words, the owl cannot understand why the bad reputation of its partner, the jackal, should be brought into the controversy. The owl looks down upon the jackal from its roost on the withered branch, and despises that noisy beast; but it does not want others to express any opinion as to the jackal's

claims to public respect or confidence. We will tell Mr. GODKIN very plainly something which he will not believe, but which is true, nevertheless. Instead of being merely an unwelcome and self-obtrusiv partner in the new journalistic combine, JUDAS PULITZER is its principal and most important member. He started the NICOLL movement. NICOLL wears his collar, not Mr. Godkin's, or Mr. George Jones's PULITZER planned the treason, arranged the deal with Tom PLATT, and led the young traitor over into the Republican camp. It is PULITZER, and not Mr. GODKIN or Mr. JONES, who would practically control the District Attorney's office if it were possible to elect young NICOLL. And the citizens of New York are therefore much more directly concerned with Judas Pulifizer's relations with the candidate than with Mr.

GODKIN'S OF Mr. JONES'S. The Evening Post is in the combine because the matter has been adroitly presented to its somewhat lethargic comprehension in the

light of a Mugwump movement. But all of the Magwump vote that the Evening Post can influence will count for precious little in determining the result of the voting next Tuesday. Vanity leads the editor of the Pos to assume that his followers are numbered by tens of thousands. This is pure megalomania. He cannot show by actual count that they number tens of hundreds. Even his ophidian partner, the New York Times n reckoning the other day the probable apportionment of the county vote, was forced to dispose of the "independent or non-partisan" strength with the vague and humiliating estimate that of these votes there are certainly some thousands.

It is only incidentally that the Democracy will step upon the Mugwumps this year They are of little consequence. The inluence to be crushed out is that of the imported politician and editor who, a Demograt for revenue only, has plotted to betray the party for advantage to himself-the merenary adventurer whose hooked fingers are already inserted between the neck and the collar of the silly young man through whom he hoped to control the administration of the oriminal law in this town.

Clear-headed and patriotic Democrats like Mayor HEWITT understand this perfectly. They waste no time over Mr. Godkin's Mugwumps or Mr. George Jones's flutter-beweens. They see that the one-man power, dangerous to public interests, is the power which JUDAS PULITZER seeks to acquire; and it is the defeat of his venal ambition to be a Boss that they urge all good citizens to

assist in next Tuesday.

The bad character of JUDAS PULITZER has a great deal to do with the NICOLL canvass, led by him in person.

Look Out for a Meteoric Shower of Lies.

Between now and Tuesday next the syndicate of liars operating in Nicoll's interest may be expected to be active. They will pour out new slanders against the candidate of the Democracy. They began yesterday with two flimsy stories raked out of the distant past, and presented with an emphasis of type and headline intended to persuade the credulous that there must be something in them of interest to the general public. The less time there is left to answer or disprove them before election the more frequent the slanders are likely to become.

Democrats need not be disturbed, however startling a pyrotechnic display these eleventh-hour libels may make. They are intended to divert attention from Mr. NICOLL's personal record, and they are withheld until the last days of the canvass in accordance with the time-honored traditions of the art of political slander.

Col. Fellows is a busy man just now, and perhaps he will not be able to keep up with the linrs. He may have to dispose of their final efforts by sample and in bulk rather than in detail. But since the exposure of the methods of the syndicate and the complete refutation of lie after lie up to date any slander that Hungry Joz or his partners can devise will be powerless against an honest man's reputation.

Few local contests ever excited such widespread interest throughout the country as the present canvass for District Attorney in New York. We observe that our esteemed Democratic contemporaries now very generally appreciate the situation, and that they hope and ook for the election of Col. FELLows as the indication of Democratic principles.

CHOE BOLITZER had petter vithdraw Meeser NEEGLE.

After Tuesday we shall see poor young DE LANCEY NICOLL trying to get his big head through that tight collar. It is an article of fashionable wear easier to get on than off.

NICOLL is the only NICOLL man in the

The ophidian darted his head at Col. FEL-Lows yesterday morning, but without any tox-

The Times is still able to go through the motions, but its bite no longer does harm. For several years this old snake has been toothless.

The swell "haberdashers" are solid for Dude DE LANCEY.

Treason must be made not only odlous, but unprofitable.

The distinguished professional gentlemen who supplied law and expedients to Mr. Jacon SHARP and his accomplices seem to be almost unanimously in favor of the election of Dr LANCEY NICOLL

NOTICE .- No children allowed in the District Attorney's office.

"Scoundrels have no love for the World."-World. Then they don't know their best friend

A man who can be flattered into treachers to his party would make a very pliable Disrict Attorney to a plotting, scheming, fraudulent man, who could stand behind him and or ier that great office run to serve his ends. Crime might carry a high head then, and liberty might be in danger-but, pshaw! a dude is not going to succeed MARTINE.

Hungry Joz's confidence game on the public has been exposed.

The Hungarian band is getting rattled.

"Vy? Vy? Vy?" JUDAS PULITZEB WILL shout on the day after election, when he finds DELANZEY NEEGLE drowned under a deluge of FELLows ballots. Will he be able to read the answer to his "Vy?" in the returns? Who knows? Who cares? He will have had enough

DE LANCEY'S most important legal services have been performed by his legs.

A youth just out of college, who looks forward to thirty-five as a dream of futurity, is rather young to be trusted with the District Attorneyship, isn't he? That is the case with Sicoll, and he does not better it by devoting his spare hours to dudish displays of dress of by carrying to court a satchel filled with lawn tennis toggery.

The people won't have Junas for a boss.

In fact, they will see him hanged first. The article which we copied yesterday from the Hebrew Standard expressed—some-what bitterly, it is true—the contempt with which a majority of the Jewish citizens of New York regard Judas Pulitzen and his methods n business, in social life, and in politics. He has been cast out by his own people. The

ntelligence and self-respect of that intelligent and self-respecting race are against him. DE LANCEY'S strongest point seems to be

his collection of artistic night shirts. What could JUDAS PULITZER do if he wned the District Attorney? He could print what he pleased about whomsoever he chose to justice. He could pigeonhole all causes at law against criminal accomplices and roguish associates. He could press the prosecution of all secundrels who would not serve him in his business. Oh! that would be a grand aid to demoralized and debased journalism.

The workingmen will take a man in preference to a boy, and a man in preference to a Dude.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

retary Barker of the Park Board strolled up Broadway yesterday afternoon, the politicians emerged from the doorways of the hotels is droves to meet him. The walk partook of the nature of an ovation. When they shally cornered the good-natured Secretary in the Hoffman House the whole cafe rang for an hour with blighting and laughter. All efforts to entice Mr. Barker back into politics failed. He is a man of great popular ity and boundless good nature, but he is firm in his refusal to reenter public life. He was a notable character at the time the Park Board was in its gtory. It was when at the lime the Park Board was in its giory. It was when the Commissioners were the laughing stock of the town, and newspaper reports of their meetings were cupied through the country as humorous articles. The Board at that time consisted of one fop, a monstrous dunce, an entirely brainless gentleman of enormous dignity, and a deep, scheming politician. The only man of brains in the entire department was the Secretary, and all of the heads of the city descriments the reporters, and inthe entire department was the Secretary, and all of the heads of the city departments, the reporters, and in deed everybody else, were obliged to go to the Secretary

Mr. James Brown Potter, it is now said, thoroughly ap proves his wife's recent action in going on the stage. He has attended her performances, and instead of slink-ing into a back seat and maintaining a heart-broken and gloomy exterior, he presents the external char-acteristics of a man who is very well pleased with what is going on. The talk of divorce between Mr. and Mrs. otter is not regarded as serious.

No action has been yet taken by the various clubs to which Mr. Franckiyn belongs, and he is still nominally in good standing, though not a frequenter of the clubs. His business reverses have not yet been considered in clubdom. He is as extensively clubbed as any of the men in the English set, and the fact that such st straight-laced organizations as the Union League and the Knickerbooker Club still continue their confidence n Mr. Francklyn is much in his favor.

Ellen Terry rode rapidly up Broadway yesterday in an oren carriage. Half the heads on the crowded side-walks turned to look after her. Two-thirds of them recognized Miss Terry, and the other third thought it was Mrs. Abbey of Wallack's, whose resemblance to the great English actress is striking. One of Mrs. Abbey's greatest hits, when she was known to the stage as Miss Piorence Girard, was in a skit called "Distinguished Foreigners in which she gave an imitation of Miss Terry. The Eng-lish actress is no less striking in appearance than her colleague, Henry Irving. Miss Terry's bair is of an exeedingly light shade of yellow, and her face is colorles yet not unpleasantly pale. Her light eyes beam with a thousand different expressions when she looks about her, and she seems the soul of good nature, for she constantly smiles. She persists in regarding her America tour more or less in the light of a lark.

Theatrical people uptown are still laughing over the manner in which Mr. Kyris Beliew withdrew his claims on Mrs. Potter in the matter of a contract. There was, it would seem no written agreement between the America actress and her long haired English actor. Mr. Bellev amply than the managers of that lady believed in It was not meant to create a Kyrie Bellew boom by any means. Everything went along smoothly until Mr. Bellew put in a contract a few days ago for Mrs. Potter to algn. On looking through the contract Mrs. Potte found that she was expected to pay Mr. Bellew a libera salary, provide parior cars, accommodations at the very best hotels, pay his carriage hire to and from the theatre, provide for his valet, &c. When Mr. Bellev was spoken to about these amazing propositions, he in sisted that he must have all the privileges enumerated Thereupon Mr. Barton Key went over and engaged Mr. Joseph Haworth to play Mr. Hellew's parts condition ally. When Bellew heard of this he withdrew all his de ands, and he will go on tour with Mrs. Potter exactly on a par with all the other actors in the company. It i hard lines, but discipline must be preserved.

The public bootblacking trade of New York has apparently yielded to the Italian. Italians are the most industrious and most capable of the humble votaries of the trade. They all have the same knack of impari a brilliant polish, and their bootblacking stands are re splendent with polished brass and red paint.

Mr. Robert Mantell, the actor, and Mr. Paul Arthur who plays the part of the correspondent in "Held by the Enemy," formed a vast and imposing spectacle as they walked down Broadway yesterday arm in arm. Both were elaborately attired and decorated with rese

The Universalists Not Trinitarious.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your number of Nov. 2 you make it appear that the Universal-ist Record accuses you of misunderstanding the proposed Universalist creed. We beg a small space in your colmns for self defence.

The Universalist Record did not criticise The Sux for

supposing that we were Trinitarians. It merely in stanced the remarks of Tux Sux as showing that the sup osition was a perfectly natural one. The second article of the proposed creed, like the second article of our original creed, is a lame, ambiguous statement, which looks like Trinitarianism, while the fact is that the Universallike Trinitarianism, while the fact is that the Universalist Church is overwhelmingly and positively Unitarian. It is this misstatement of our own position by our own creed which the Universalist Record so strongly objects to Our Creed Committee retained this old misleading form of words, the implied meaning of which ninety, nine out of every hundred among as reject. The excuse into each Trinitarianism. The criticism of the Unitersalist Record is that, whatever we do or do not understand about it, the average reader understands it to teach the doctrine of the Trinity. So far from accusing Tan Six of intellectual darkness, the Universalist Record points to it as a bright and siming example of the ordinary, or even extraordinary, appreciation of the meaning of English words.

As Universalists we look to Jesus Christ as our authority in all matters of faith and practice. We believe that

An Universalists we look to Jesus Christ as our authority in all matters of faith and practice. We believe that God's spirit, or disposition, toward all men is a holy spirit in contradistinction from the revengeful disposition to long embodied in Christian theology. The Universalist Record is under great obligation to Tun Sex for thus unwittingly emphasizing the need which confronts us of making our language accord with our belief. A further word on the assumption of Tun Sex, that, as Universalists, our distinctive occupation is gone. How deeply and dearly we wish it were not assumption, but the statement of a blessed fact. That any considerable portion of the orthodox churches have accepted our belief in the final holiness and happiness of all mankind was certainly news. That there is a single pronounced Universalist in any popular Congregational polipit in America is a matter of which we had not been aware. Frof. Sinythe of Andover very distinctly announces that he is not a Universalist. Even Mr. Receller distinctly announced that he was not a Universalist. Dr. Lyman About believes holiness and happines. A short believes holiness and happines. A short believes holiness and happines of the wicked, patience and great joy the popular Congregational with patience and great joy the popular Congregational with patience and great for the proposed for the William of the William or Saprists or Freebyterian—well if they are Universalists they use the English language even more ambiguously than did the framers of the second article of our proposed creed.

NEWARE, N. J., NOV. 3.

After the Manner of Hiswaths

Ex-Senator Ecclesine, in closing a speech delivered in the Sixth Assembly district last night, prelicted that after election Mr. De Lancey Nicoli might fter the manner of lliawatha's departure:

Go back to his country practice,

To the village that awaits him, To his cow case, and his horse case, And his village litigation. Leave the turmoll of the city. Leave the barroom and the cafe, Leave the club, and leave the german; Seek the soothing Vita Nuova, Seek the solace of seclusion In the country of the clam bake, In the region of petroleum And refineries for petroleum, In the cheerful land of fox hunts In the quiet land of tombston

Four-leaf Clovers Versus Biscutts. A young millionaire was taking tea with

amily, of which two lovely young ladies, sisters, were the most important features. "Do you know, Mr. Verywealthy," said the elder, "Do you know, Mr. Verywealthy," said the elder. "that I have spent nearly the entire afternoon searching for a four-leaf-clever, but I finally found one. It is an omen of good luck, you know."
"You were fortunate, Miss Ethel." he replied; "and were you equally so, Miss Clara!" he asked, turning to the younger sister.
"Oh." she responded brightly, "I was so busy making the biscuits for fea that I had no time to look for any."
Young Mr. Verywealthy ate seven of the biscuits, and when he went away that night thare was a long bloude hair on his coat cullar. Miss Clara was a blonde.

A Mistake in the Darkness Wife (in the middle of the night)-John, what

in the world have you got on? Nothing Mean About film.

Tramp-Will you give me twenty cents, sir

Tramp—Will you give me twenty cente, ar, to buy a notic of whiskey with? Gentleman—len't that a rather cheeky request? Tramp—You won't think so when you hear the particulars. You see, I've been drinkin' all the mornio' at a fren's expense, an' I want to reciprocate. I'm white, I lam a tramp.

The Man of It. Wife (who has had her photograph taken)—I bink the expression about the mouth, John, is too firm. Husband—A trifle, perhaps but it was probably an flort for you to keep it abut, my dear.

Louisville's Elepement Boom

From the Louisville Commercial.

If something ain't done soon to put a stop to elopements throughout the State we'll have to build a bridge from here to Jeffersonville. One boat can't at send to the business. Down in Hardin and up in Shelby counties the epidemic is so bad that the old folks won't go to bed at night until they put a halter on their daughters and tie the other end of is to their wrists when they go to sleep.

The current number of the Curio contains a very interesting and instructive article on some early Japanese porceisins. The writer is Mr. Heromich Shugio, a Japanese gustieman of this city, who is one of the forement experts of the time in Oriental art.

PRARL RIVER HARBOR.

we to Acquire a Navat and Conting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- The new Hawaiian Government has settled all doubts as to its attitude upon the amended treaty with the United States, by agreeing to ratify it, provided it receives official assurances that the new clause for the cession of Pearl Island harbor is finding no longer life than the rest of the agreement.

The first reciprocity treaty with Hawaii went

into effect in 1876. It was to continue for seven years, and thereafter until the expiration of twelve months' notice of a wish to ter minate it, given by either of the contracting parties. On its expiration a new treaty. substantially extending it for a sucond period of seven years, was sent to the Senate by President Arthur. This immediately encountered great opposition on the ground that the old agreements had deprived the Treasury of more than \$20,000,000 or duties on sugar. rice, and other imports from the Hawaiian Islands, without counterbalancing benefits to the United States, even consumers of sugar on the Pacific coast practically getting it no cheaper. It was urged that a combination between the Hawaiian planters and the San Francisco redners made Hawaiian sugar higher in the Facific ports than duty-paid sugar was in Atlantic ports. On the other hand, the remissions of duties on United States products imported into Hawaii were said to have amounted in nine years to only \$2,000,000, or less than one-tenth of the counter-remissions in this country.

However, after many heated discussions on this point, the Senate last winter, in view of the fact that all of the Pacific coast Senators favored the treaty, and that the California press and business men, including the shicowners and lumbermen, as well as the merchants and manufacturers, very generally supported it, ratified the agreement. About a dozen Senators principally those from States interested in other sugar industries, opposed it, but no division was called for on the final vote, however, a new article had first been inserted, in these words:

over, a now action these words:
Astrick 2. His Majesty the King of the Hawsilan Islands grants to the dovernment of the United States the excitative right to enter the harbor of Feari River, in the Island of Oshnu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States may improve the entrance to said the United States may improve the entrance to said harbor, and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid.

things needful to the purpose aforesaid.

The harbor whose session was thus provided for is generally considered to be one of the best in the group of islands. Its comparatively narrow entrance is an advantage for fortifying, while its depth is sufficient for vessels of the deepest draught. One disadvantage is the the deepest draught. One disadvantage is the presence of a coral reef across the entrance, whose partial removal, at no little expense, would be a practical necessity for making use of the harbor thus to be granted. Of course the United States would be under no obligation to undertake this expense, and would be at perfect liberty to possess the right to the harbor without actually using it, as is substantially the case in Samoa.

ie case in Samoa. It is extremely doubtful whether the new It is extremely doubtful whether the new Hawalian Government has not overreached itself in raising a condition to the ratification of the treaty. Whether the renewal of reciprocity is a bonell to the United States is, as has been seen, a matter of serious question; but there can be no doubt whatever of its advantage to the Awali. The cession of the Pearl River harbor is also an advantage to her, from any wise point of view. Some of the most intelligent residents would consider annexation outright to the United States a privilege, and others must see that the presence of American authority, even in a single port, would be a kind of guarantee against sudden attack and conquest by some power like England or a kind of guarantee against sudden attack and conquest by some power like England or Germany. Even if the Pearl River article in the new treaty should be interpreted as a permanent coasion, the gain derived by the removal of the bar at the expense of the United States would remain, and this improvement would hardly be undertaken on a mere saven years lease. The answer of the State Department to the query of the Hawaiian Government will be watched with interest, but it seems a mistake for Hawaii to make her acceptance of the treaty conditioned on the grant of Pearl River harbor being for seven years only.

A Plea for the Aunrehists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The offence for which the Chicago prisoners lie under sentence of death is distinguished from ordinary murder by its motive. If these men had held their meeting in Manchester or in Dublin, and the same results had followed; if they had subsequently emigrated to New York, would they have been arrested here and sent back for trial to Great Britain? It may be gravely doubted that the extradition treaty would have covered this political offence.

A notorious gang of dynamiters have for many years established their headquarters in New York. Outrages have occurred in Great Britain which may be traced to this source through evidence as clear as that which traced bloodshed in Chicago to the Anarchists. Yet England has not claimed the extradition of

these conspirators.

A claim of this nature was set up by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, who went in peril of his life from a similar gang of assassins, loeated in London. He applied to the English Government for protection. The Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, then at the zenith of

ister. Lord Palmerston, then at the zenith of his popularity, proposed to the House of Commons a measure to gratify the Emperor. Palmerston was hurled from power by the unanimous uprising of the English people.

The Irish people are at present engaged in the attempt to overthrow the existing state of affairs in that country. Leaders of the revolutionary party held public meetings for the discussion of this matter precisely as the leaders of the communistic persuasion held meetings in this country. The English Government held that such meetings were productive of breaches of the peace. The American authorities regarded the Anarchist meetings in the same light. The police in each case was employed to disperse such meetings, and proceeded to do so. In what manner does the English case differ from the American Instance? And if so, why does the Irish matter provoke our sympathy while we regard the same offence, when committed here, with indignation and horror? We claim that the English dovernment has violated the sacred right which every freeman enjoys of free speech, and we proceed to violate that freedom here.

We claim that the English Government has violated the sacred right which every freeman enjoys of free speech, and we proceed to violate that freedom here.

If a posse of I rish constabulary engaged in putting the Coercion act into operation, and, backed by a troop of cavairy, undertook to charge the crowd, and if the people turned upon them and, using whatever they could gather, including dynamite bombs, had routed her Majesty's forces, killing and wounding not a few, would not the news of that tray be received throughout the length and breadth of this land with a cry of exultation? If the mob then proceeded to attack the jail at Tullamoro and release o'Brien, and raze that bastile to the ground, the deed would be cheered by the American press, under the words "At Last" in the biggest type.

Let it be conceded that from the time of our Saviour any man who gives his life for the people's sake cannot be classed with the common, selfish criminal who commits murder for his personal advantage or satisfaction. The fanatic may be wrongheaded, but he is not wronghearted; he is prepared to make the most supreme sacrifice to remedy some evil which may exist only in his imagination. He may be a madman, and should be hindered from doing himself and others an injury, but we do not hang enthusiasts of this type.

As for the conduct of the men in jail—their so-called indifference, is it not beneath our dignity to regard what they say or feel? They have been convicted of a crime. It is for us to decide on the penalty and to apply it with dignity, disregarding their choice in the manner of it.

Boston, Nov. 3.

Fourteen Press Club Members Running for Office.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

The Press Club of this city is fast becoming a preparatory school for statesmen. Every year finds a number of its members before the people as candidates. This year is no exception—in fact, the number of candidates is exceptionally large—and their ambitions run from an Assemblyman to Secretary of State. They are as follows:

Henry George, candidate for Secretary of State: Louis F. Post, candidate for District Attorney; Gideon J. Tucker, candidate for Surrogate; James R. O'Bierne and Jacob A. Cantor, candidates for Senator; J. C. Julius Langbeln, Robert Bonynge, and A. D. Williams, candidates for Civil Justice; Dr. M. J. B. Messemer, candidate for Coroner; George Francis Roeser, W. G. McLaughlin, Peter K. McCann, Edward McGill, and C. H. Murray, candidates for Assembly. The Press Club of this city is fast becom

When She Means Business. From Harper's Basar.

"Clara has returned my engagement ring."
ghed Charley, "and all is over between us."
"What kind of a ring is it!" asked experienced George
"diamond!"

—" diamond !"
"No: a cheap affair; only cost a couple of dollars."
"Well don't you give up the ship, old man; she'il be
all right in a day or two. It is only when a girl lets go of
a diamond ring that she really means business." Greatest of Living Curiosities.

From Harper's Ba

Visitor (to dime museum freak)—Beyond be-ng a very prestry young woman. I see nothing remark-tile about you. miss. What is your specialty? Freak—'m the girl who thinks abe is homely, sir. Prom the Philadelphia Record.

On his plank bed, in an eight-by-aix cell of Tuliamore fail. William O'Brien is likely to be less troubled by had dreame than Reci Salisbury in his speak of state. O'Brion's Plank and Salisbury's Couch,

SCHULTE MUST DE SORRY ME SPOKE

Jackson S. Schultz has got himself into a peck of trouble by his reported statement at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that the Department of Public Works is as corrupt as it ever was in the days of Tweed. First, Mayor Hewitt promptly tackled Mr. Schultz as

DEAR SIR: You are reported in the morning newspaper as having said yesterday at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that the Street Department was as cor-rupt as it ever was in the days of Tweed. I will thank you to furnish me with evidence upon which this assertion, if made as reported, is based. It will be my duty, upon being furnished with any such evidence, to proceed promptly to unearth the frauds and punish the officers who commit them. Yours respectfully,

ARRAW S. HEWITT, Mayor.

The Mayor also wrote to the Chamber of Commerce as follows:

Commerce as follows:

George Wilson, Esq., Socretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Big: I acknowledge the receipt of resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce at the meeting held yesterday, in reference to the condition of the payements in this city. I suppose that the Chamber is not ignorant of the numerous communications which I have addressed to the officers in clarge of the streets in reference to this subject. The resolutions, however, indicate that the Chamber is ignorant of the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on this subject takes less week. The whole amount authorized by iaw, it wit. ESM,00A, to be appropriated for repaying the Streets, was appropriated, and all the monst asked to by the Street was appropriated. Asked the construction of the Chamber will be duly communicated to the chands of the Chamber will be duly communicated to the conditions of the Chamber will be duly communicated to the chand.

Asked S. Iswitz, Mayor.

Then Commissioner Newton himself work

Then Commissioner Newton himself wrote to Mr. Schultz as follows:

to Mr. Schultz as follows:
Jackson S. Schultz.
Sin: You are credited with baving publicly made th
assertion at the inecting of the Chamber of Commerce
that the Department or Fublic Works is as corrupt as it
the days of Tweed. The department when I now charge
was in the character of its employees, far superior it
the days of Tweed, and it is a severe reflection upon me
that under my administration their characters have as
far receded.

Gen. Newton said, in an interview on the sub con. Newton said, in an interview on the sub-ject; "I cannot imagine any reason why Mr. Schultz should make such a statement. I have only a casual sequaintance with Mr. Schultz. I have not seen him for five or six years, and to my knowledge he has made no personal in-vestigation of the workings of this department. I am sure he has not applied to me for any in-formation with regard to anything in the de-partment.

formation with regard to anything in the department.

"As to the last sentence in my letter to Mr. Schultz, I wish it to be understood that it does not imply a challenge. I simply wish Mr. Schultz to remember that it is the duty of a gentleman to prove any statement he may make in such a public manner reflecting upon the character of any one, or to retract and apologize for his mistake."

David Lowber Smith, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, was very indignant at the remarks of Mr. Schultz, and inexcusable assault upon the character of an honest and efficient public official."

How the Number 13 Ran Through the Life From the American Musician.

Wagner was born in 1813, and died on the 18th of the month. There are thirteen letters in his name, and the sum of the figures in 1813 equals thirteen. The full date of his death was the 13th day of the second month in 1883; it makes thirteen twice, viz.; first thirteen, and again 2x8x3=13. He composed just thirteen works. His first and determining impression in favor of a dramatic career was formed on the 13th of the month. He was influenced in his choice emphatically by hearing Weber's "Freischutz" and by Wilhelmine Schroeder Devrient. The latter went on the stage Oct. 18, 1819, and "Freischutz" was completed May 13, 1820, and first performed in Dresden, Wagner's home, 1822 (1x8x2x2=13). Weber died in Wagner's 18th year. Wagner's first public appearance as a musical personage dates from the year he entored the Leipsie University as a student of music—1813 (1x8x1x2=13). The stage at Riga, where he became director, was opened Sept. 18, 1837, and he there began the composition of "Rienzi." which he completed. Parisin 1840 (1x8xi=13), April 13, 1845, he completed "Tannhauser," and it was performed in Paris March 13, 1861, and Ang. 13, 1876, he began the first of his Bayreuth dramas. Sept. 18, 1882, was Wagner's last day at Bayreuth before leaving for Yenice. He saw Liszt for the last time in Venice Jan. 13, 1883, and he died Feb. 13, in the thirteenth year of the new German Confederation. Wagner was born in 1813, and died on th

To Be a High-neck Season,

From the Washington Critic. A keen little lady, who usually tells the signs of the times pretty well, insists that this is to be a high-neck winter. The social statutes in London establish the line at which one's gown must be cut, and no lady dares to present herself at court unless this rule has been strictly followed. It follows that whatever the fair mistress of the White House ordains should and will receive as wide a significance, she administered a gentle but wholesome rebuke to the wearers of the extraordinary low-cut gowns here by having her own cut modestly and becomingly. It is also quite in keening with the views of the best and most artistic designers or creators of feminine fashions, but who have found their taste laid aside to gratify their customer's desire for the species of A keen little lady, who usually tells the who have found their taste fail aside to gratify their customer's desire for the species of unwomanly and unwholesome notoristy. Mrs. Cleveland being on the side of this very important reform, it is fair to presume that her example and encouragement will go further than any other force at the present hour.

Nicolini's Life of Pattl.

Signor Nicolini is reported to be engaged in writing the memoirs of Adelina Patti. He is said to execute his task with the impartiality of a historian, and to do full justice to the Marquis de Caux, Patti's first husband, whom he calls "a gentleman of the first water, with all the virtues and weaknesses of such a one." According to a journalist who was permitted to see extracts from the work, Nicolini writes as follows of the married life of Patti and the Marquis: "That the union was an unhappy one is largely Adelina Patti's fault. Other artists who marry aristocrats continue to play comedy in their private life, and amuse themselves with representing princesses, countesses, and baronesses. Adelina Patti, however, is even off the stage the warm-blooded creature she is on it, and could therefore never become used to her Marquisate." From the Evening Post.

A New Gerilla Arrives in London

Prom the Court Journal.

The hope of Zoölogical London is at this moment a young gorilla brought from the Gaboon, and in statue and bulk about the size of a boy of 13. But "Mumbo" inherits only too plainly the aversion of the anthropoid apes to a cold climate. His room is warmed constantly to a temperature of 72°, and he has clean straw for his couch, and the most tempting delicacies in sweetened puddings and bananas, but he has no appetife, and is evidently in doleful grief at having been kidnapped from his native forests. A most amiable and accomplished female chimpanzee, the famous Saily, lives next door, but even the dulest tones of her humorous confabs with the keeper have not a single charm for homesick "Mumbo." From the Court Journal.

Micell-Plated Ware.

With merchandise so rare; His loudest cry is "Who will buy My Nicotl plated ware !" His stall is in the market place, Where foolish people stare; He lauds to them with strange grimace

His Nicoll-plated ware.

Hungry Joe has come to town

Says linngry Joe: "No gold in store No costly jewels rare. Can rival, as I've said before, My Nicoli-plated ware.

"If you despise my stock in trade, I'll lay the secret bare; I'll sell to Plats the market grade Of Nicoli-plated ware.

"Treason, fraud, and jobbery, I defily mix with care, And varnish o'er with sophistry Called Nicoll-plated ware.

"I cram it down the public throat Resent it who will dare ! My Christian name is Hungry Jos Of Nicoll-plated ware !"

Then rally round the good old flag Bold Hewitt guards with care, And finish this Hungarian brag 'In Nicoli-plated ware! Like snowtiakes in the winter cold

With Nicoli-plated ware. The Herald, Star, and sturdy Son,

Will drive out, when the fight is won, Joe's Nicoti-plated ware!

Voters' chorus-Not for Jos! Not for Joe! Not for Hungry Joe! Oh, no!

A sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expersus, an old remedy for bronchial and pulmonar

-A prominent colored man of Fort Valley Ga., beasts of the fact that when he was a boy he was severely thrashed by Jefferson Davis. He is one of the few Democratic negroes of his town, and an example of the virues of whipping.

—Now that Dr. William Perry and Mr. W.

R. Sever are dead, Dr. William Goddard of Charlestown, Hasa., is the oldest living graduate of Harvard College, He was born in 1796, graduated in 1815, and is the only

-A man lost two \$50 bills in a Boston bank ing house recently. A few days ago the eashier of the house received the bills in a letter, in which the writer said that he meant to keep them, but his conscience

roubled him so much that he had to return them -It is said that two spotters, sent out is the interest of the Inter-State Commerce Commission have been spying around Concord, N. H., for several days, trying to find whether either of the railroads con

rerned in the contest before the Legislature have been riolating the law relating to issuing free passes.

Women who can play the fiddle are all

street in the city alighted the other day on the winder of a shop in Spencer, Mass. Under the bird's wing wa a paper with this written on it: "Give me corn and water to drink and bathe in, and let me go." The swant of the shop did as requested, and the pigeon, much re-freshed, flew away. -The other day Jonas Murry drove into Connellsville, Pa., in a dilapidated wagon drawn,by two bony horses. He had driven from Tom Green counts, Texas, and been since April 1 in making the 2,400 miles, and during the journey his wife had died. Murry hads

quit Texas because of the drought of 1884, in which be The Rev. N. J. Burton, who died not long ago in Hartford, Conn., might have been a man of gree reputation if he had had a little more ambition. He poked like Daniel Webster; was a remarkable orate

with a rare command of language, and might have commanded large audiences. But he liked Hariford and disliked change, and so was little known. -Just before he died, and when too weak to sign his name, Gov. Bartlett of California told his brother that he had promised a mother whose son was in prison for forgery, that he would pardon him after he ant Governor) after I am dend," he said. This was done and Gov. Waterman has just announced the pardon.

-Gov. Gordon of Georgia is reported as giving a good account of prohibition is his State. He said that in 100 counsies out of 137 if had been tries through local option and not one county had gone back on its action. The result was good. Trade had not been diverted from Atlanta and other cities, as was feared, and the negroes had particularly been benefited.

-There is in an interior Massachusetta town, much frequented by health seekers, a hotel whose landlord is something of an autocrat, judging by these sample rules: "Do not ask servasts to do anything you can do for yourself. Go elsewhele if you are not suited here, as there are others wanting your room. Any dis-agreement between guests will be settled by the request of both to leave." -In recently published reminiscences of Dickens it is told that one day the novelist picked up

one of a pile of books that had just been sent. "Seems clever." he said, looking is over. "Good style. I sup-pose that I must rend it." The next morning be sabi-"That's a very good book, indeed; but unless I am mistaken, George Ellot is a woman." The book was "Adam Bede," just published. -John Owen Sryder, the walking freak has given up appearing in museums, and is back at his humble home near startford City, ind. He is wearing out under the tremendous strain caused by his curious disease, and can't live long. He must walk; but his step are feeble. His disease has been a blessing to his family

for he has made enough money from museums to ans —Jimmy Conway, a small London boy, stowed himself on the steamship Borderer and so got to Boston. He arrived there on Friday and on Tuesday was found carled up in a ferry house. He said the thing was the matter with his throat; that he

he lies dangerously ill with diphtheria. -Here's a free advertisement for Miss Martha Cosgrove of Chicago, and she deserves it. She found it hard work to make a living with the needle is the usual way, so she has opened a mending establisment, where she saws on buttons for 10 cents a doze darus stockings at 10 cents a pair, and does mending a the same low rates. She furnishes material for darnin and mending and farms out the work, claiming one-half

of the price paid. -J. O. Sanders, President of the Board of Education of Knoxville, III., and a wealthy and promi nent church member, had arthur Taylor arrested on a charge of forging his (Taylor's) father's name to a not for \$42. The charge was not sustained, and Taylor sued Sanders for \$5,000 damages. Then Sanders went to the County Judge and confessed that in order to harm Tay. or he himself had forged the note and tried to imprisor him; and now his conscience gave him no rest. He was bound over to answer the charge of forgery, and settles

with Taylor for \$500. -Just how the use of tobacco was regarde ed in New England in the early days, two laws show the institution and read: "No scholars shall take tobs-unless permitted by the President with the consent their parents and guardians, and on good reason firs given by a physician, and then in a sober and privat manner." The other is in the text and one "who laws, and prescribes the punishment for any one "who laws, and prescribes the punishment for any house, shall smoke tobacco within twenty poles of any house, and in any inn or common victual. ling house, except in a private room, so as that neithe the inneter of said house nor any other guest shall take

ffence thereat." -Talking about his coming visit to the South and the hostile attitude of the colored people toward him, Evangelist Moody says that the trouble down South when he was there was due to the negroes more than to the whites. Although usually there the more than to the whites. Although usually there the whites worship in one building and the blacks in assother, still, at the Moody meetings all were welcome, and seats reserved for the blacks, but the colored people insisted that he should refuse to preach unless the white people would throw aside their lifelong prejudices and allow them perfect equality as to seats and positions in church services. The committees offered is divide the churches, allowing the colored people on a cide and the whites the other half, but that would not side and the whites the other half but that would no do. They were bound to alt in the same seats with the whites, or not at all. "As I only stopped two or three days in a town," said Mr. Moody. "I could not stop and enter this fight of the races that has been going on for a century. I went to preach the Gospel as an evan

gelist, not as a reformer. —Some time ago the Asylum Street Con-gregational Church of Hartford, Conn., sent a bell to the church in Kalgan, China, and in due time received a letter written on red paper and addressed to "The Church in the Great and Beautiful Kingdom, for you all to open." This is a translation of the letter, which was signed by thirty-four members of the Kalgan church "1887—Chinese fifth month, twenty-fourth day, which is the American seventh month, twenty-fourth day. The descendants of Shem in the Congregational Church Protestant denomination of the city of Ralgan, district of Wan-ch'uan, department of H'auan-Hua, province of Chih-li, in the Chinese empire, heartily thank the de-scendants of Japhetin the Protestant Church, Congrescendants of Japhet in the Protestant Church, Congre-gational denomination, of the city of Hartford, of the State of Connecticut, in the great and beautiful king-dom, for the unspeakable favor of presenting them with abell. The glad tidings of the Saviour has a beautiful tongue to speak it forth. A gift from beaven, received on earth, it is the myriad good fortune of China: 'When the brazen mountain burst assunder the brazen bell be-gan to ring.' This insignificantly small scrap of paper caunot adequately express the reverence felt by us inch iong bits of grass. We—each the tall end of the church—members of the church, all herewith bow and present our thanks."

a lot of typographical errors that have the merit of being new, and printed them in the Trenscript. Here is an extraordinary sentence: "The stay at Indianapolis proved a relief from the monetary which is inimitable on a thirty-hour cautionary journey." For "monetary" read "monetony," for "minitable " "inevitable," and for "cautionary" "continuous," and the sentence makes better sense. "Mrs. Logan sat bobbing at the head of the coffin " appeared for "Mrs. Logan sat sobbing." "greasurs on a seating" for "quavers on a violin;" "a heavy shoe fell " for "a heavy shower:" violin:" "a heavy shoe fell" for "a heavy shower;"
"the devil of H. Francis" for the "dust" of that sainti
"a drove of hogs floating down the Connecticut" for
"a drive of logs:" "Dr. Holmes's wood painting "for
the Autocravs "word painting;" and "she died and
cleared the premises" for "she died and olaimed the
promises." Once at Worcester the Rev. George H.
Hepworth said in an address, "I am not a free
lance." The Spy made him say, "I want a free
lance." The Spy made him say, "I want a free
lunch." A Boston newspaper reported a critic as saying "the toust for Irving, like the toust for chives, must
be cut elevated." What he did say was "that the taste
for Irving, like the taste for chives, must be cultivated." for irving, like the taste for clives, must be cultivated." It was in Boston that a newspaper reported the arrival in Paris of "Mr. Shaw of Persia," and still another Beston journal had an orchestra playing a "garrota," and some "conceited music." A "gavotte" and "con sic" were what was played. About the best kinnder of his list is one made by the Springfield Republican in the days of Samuel Sowies the first, who was made to say in an editorial: "And silence, like a positioe, comes to head the blows of Samuel." Of course he wrote "sound," seesand of "Samuel." but it wasn't printed that way,

-A Boston newspaper man has collected

The Mayer Drops Hima Line and so Dec